

Use of a lyophilisate of dedifferentiated plant cells
for skin depigmentation and/or lightening

The use of at least one lyophilisate of dedifferentiated plant cells in a cosmetic or pharmaceutical composition for skin depigmenting and/or lightening, for protecting and regenerating of the epidermis.

The invention relates to the use of at least one lyophilisate of dedifferentiated plant cells in a cosmetic or pharmaceutical composition for depigmenting and/or lightening purposes of the epidermis along with a protective and regenerative effect. In addition, the subject-matter of the invention is a topically-applied cosmetic or pharmaceutical composition comprising at least one such lyophilisate.

The skin is a protecting envelope which constitutes the interface between the external environment and the internal organs. However, the skin is not hermetic and, as an absorbing organ, it allows the penetration of dissolved substances through pores and hair follicles.

The skin protects against cold, heat, radiations; against pressure, rubbing; against lesions caused by chemicals; against penetration of microorganisms, loss of water and of heat.

The natural protecting effect of the skin against ultraviolet light goes through a brown pigment, the melanin. Melanin is present in the basal cell layers of the epidermis : the melanocytes. It is synthesised from an amino acid, the tyrosine, modified by an enzyme, the tyrosinase. The melanin synthesis is induced by UV light. The dark coloration of the skin is the first natural protection against the sun, which is very insufficient for very clear skins. The tan is a consequence, due to the effect of

the UV, of an increased melanocytes activity in the melanin synthesis and of the storage of melanin in keratinocytes.

5 The amount of melanin and the number of melanocytes are genetically programmed factors which determine the colour of the skin.

An excessive and localised production of melanin gives rise to appearance of spots : freckles, chloasma, solar or senility lentigos, etc. Indeed, 10 according to the most recent nomenclatures, the aging spots are the senility lentigos, and the other spots are the solar lentigos.

The "aging spots" are small, pale brown, flat, and generally round spots. They are found most 15 frequently on the face, the back of the hands, the décolleté, the forearms. They are caused by the combination of sun and aging. Their number increases with the age. Under repeated action of UV light, the melanocytes end up in an increased production of 20 melanin.

Lentigines are brown "freckles" which don't disappear in winter, minuscule and numerous, very closely spaced one to another. They appear most often on the face, the shoulders, and the décolleté. They 25 are due to an overdose of ultraviolet light and can be formed at a very early age.

The "chloasma" appears as big brown spots with uneven outlines, most often on the face, taking sometimes the shape of a mask. When these spots 30 appear in the course of pregnancy, then we speak about chloasma, otherwise we speak about melasma. They are caused by hormonal stimulation (pregnancy, hormonotherapy) combined with an exposure to UV light.

35 All these types of spots can also be related to genetic inheritance and, therefore, to heredity.

Because of the ungainly aspect of this

overconcentrated melanin, the availability of topical preparations, which allow to prevent and/or to subdue their appearance, is of utmost importance.

Manufacturers of cosmetic and pharmaceutical preparations are continuously looking for non-aggressive active ingredients, allowing to inhibit or to block directly or indirectly the synthesis of melanin, or to inhibit or to block the transfer of melanosoma to keratinocytes, and therefore to lighten these spots, while protecting these zones against solar pigmentation. Also manufacturers of cosmetic preparations are trying to find non-aggressive active ingredients for depigmenting in order to satisfy the growing desire of black or Asian populations to lighten the colour of their skin by offering a skin protecting product.

In order to overcome drawbacks of the other available tedious and/or aggressive depigmenting treatments (laser, cryotherapy), these active ingredients should at the same time protect the skin and/or stimulate the regeneration of the cells constituting the skin.

Indeed, the skin protection and/or stimulation of the regeneration of skin cells allow at the same time to fight against a factor aggravating the spots: the skin aging due to multiple reasons.

The first reason of skin aging is the "programmed" aging, which can be accelerated due to stress, to smoking addiction, and to certain diseases. Over the years, the skin loses its elasticity, because the dermis produces less and less collagen and elastin fibres. Hence the progressive weakening of the connective tissue and loosening of the skin. The renewal capacity of the epidermis also tends to be reduced, it becomes dryer and thinner because of its altered metabolism. Over the time, the skin also experiences an ashiness, which results in a

dull complexion and can be fought against by use of a lightening treatment, as well.

The second reason of aging is the reduction of hormonal production which results in a progressive diminution of the tissular, cellular, and organic functions. Hormones, such as the growth hormone (HGH), the testosterone, the DHEA and the melatonin, are produced in high amounts up to the age of 20 years and they are favouring the cellular renewal.

10 These different reasons of aging in conjunction with environmental effects (various pollutions: exhaust gases, cigarette smoke, industrial smoke, chemical products, ...) result in an excessive production of free radicals which are targeting
15 different cell components: proteins, lipids, sugars and DNA, and which are a further reason of the skin aging. Driven by some external influences, they are constantly searching other molecules in order to form a bond. Then they attack the collagen fibres, the
20 cell membranes and the fatty layer of the skin. They modify the genetic inheritance of the cells, so that the quality of the new skin cells diminishes.

The body protects itself against these aggressors by different enzymatic systems opposing
25 these oxidation reaction (anti-oxidants). But from the age of 20 years, the natural defence mechanisms undergo a progressive weakening, in a way that the skin alone is not able to defend itself any more.

The Applicant has discovered in a surprising and
30 unforeseen way that a lyophilisate of dedifferentiated plant cells allows to achieve this combination of desired effects: the depigmenting and/or lightening of the epidermis with a total innocuousness, while the epidermis is being protected
35 and regenerated.

The dedifferentiated cells maintain all cellular potentialities as the stem cells. They express all

the genes of their genome, and therefore all the proteins which enable to each type of specialized cells to protect itself against the external environment.

5 Thus, the first aspect of the invention is the use of at least one lyophilisate of dedifferentiated plant cells in or for the manufacturing of a cosmetic or pharmaceutical composition, the said lyophilisate allowing to depigment and/or to lighten, to protect
10 and to regenerate the epidermis.

 "Dedifferentiated plant cell" means any plant cell which does not present characteristics of specialization and which can, itself, regenerate a whole young plant of the plant from which it is
15 derived. This cell can be isolated from any sample of a whole plant or organ of plant, such as leaves, stems, roots, seeds, flowers, petals, anthers, fruits, etc., called explant.

 Preferably, use is made of a fragment of leaf or
20 of a seed as explant.

 A very particular preference is given to the culture *in vitro* of the explant. By "culture *in vitro*" is meant the whole of techniques of the prior art known by those skilled in the art, which allow,
25 under perfectly controlled conditions, to regenerate an organ or a whole plant from an explant cultured in or on a defined nutrient medium. These perfectly controlled conditions allow to obtain a perfect reproducibility and homogeneity of young plants. In
30 particular, this method of culture provides for *ad infinitum* identical clones. Among the *in vitro* culture methods and media described in the prior art, the media of Gamborg (1968), of Murashige and Skoog (1962), of Morel (1970), etc., the formulation of
35 which is described in "Plant Culture Media: formulations and uses" by E.F. George, DJM Puttock and H.J. George (Exegetics Ltd 1987), can be

mentioned as examples.

In particular, preference is given to the use of dedifferentiated plant cells of a halophile plant, such as the species *Salicornia ramossissima* (Salicorne), *Sueda vera*, *Beta maritima*, *Obione portulacoides*, *Armeria maritima*, *Crithmum maritimum* (Criste Marine), *Ophrys sphegodes*, *Artemia vulgaris*, *Muscaris comosum*, *Eryngium maritimum*, *Sanguisorba minor*, *Cochlearia officinalis*, *Fumaria officinalis*, *Vincetoxicum fullonum*, *Dipsacus fullonum*, *Heracleum spondylium*, *Inula crithmoides*, *Inula brittanica*, *Inula viscosa*, most particularly the dedifferentiated plant cells of Criste Marine (*Crithmum maritimum*). The halophile plants, also called halophytes, are plants which tolerate high salinity soils. They have developed defence systems against the aggressive external medium which they are colonizing. In particular, the halophytes are seaside plants capable to stand a high salinity soil, humidity and wind. They are permanently fighting for maintaining the osmotic pressure in their cells, the water tending to cross the plasmic membrane towards the extracellular compartment with the higher sodium content.

When a halophile plant is used, it is particularly important to develop an *in vitro* cell culture which provides for biomass *ad infinitum* and reproducible in order to protect these species, the halophytes being in danger of sea pollution.

In a particular embodiment of the invention, it is also possible to modify certain culturing conditions (pH, temperature, ambient gaseous composition, culture medium composition, luminosity). The dedifferentiated cells tend then to produce more or less of certain intracellular substances.

The second aspect of the invention is a topically-applied cosmetic or pharmaceutical composition wherein the composition comprises, in a

physiologically acceptable base, from of 0,05 to 2%, preferably from of 0,1 to 1%, most preferably from of 0,5%, of at least one lyophilisate as described here-above.

5 Indeed, such a lyophilisate can be used as the only active ingredient of the composition according to the invention. However, several lyophilisates can be added to the base of the composition of the invention.

10 In a first particular embodiment of the invention, at least one lyophilisate of dedifferentiated plant cells is used for the manufacturing of a cosmetic or pharmaceutical composition expected to rejuvenate the skin aspect.

15 In a second particular embodiment of the invention, at least one lyophilisate of dedifferentiated plant cells is used for the manufacturing of a cosmetic or pharmaceutical composition expected to treat spots called lentigos.

20 In a third particular embodiment of the invention, at least one lyophilisate of dedifferentiated plant cells is used for manufacturing of a cosmetic or pharmaceutical composition expected to lighten black or asian skins.

25 The following Examples illustrate the invention without limiting its scope.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

Figure 1 : general morphology, staining with hematoxylin/eosin (HES) on simple reconstructed epidermis SKINETHIC® (keratinocytes)

Figure 2 : general morphology, staining with hematoxylin/eosin (HES) on simple reconstructed epidermis SKINETHIC® comprising melanocytes

Figure 3 : labelling of the filaggrine

35 Figure 4 : labelling of KI-67 (evaluation of the mitotic index)

EXAMPLE 1: IN VITRO CULTURE OF DEDIFFERENTIATED CRISTE MARINE
CELLS FROM A PLANT TISSUE :

1 - Obtaining of primary callus

Pieces of tissue in the selected zone (minimum 3
5 cm) stem, leaves..., are cut out using a pair of
scissors. From this stage of manipulation, all
operations have to be carried out in sterile
atmosphere in a laminar flow hood.

For sterilizing the plant material, the tissues
10 are immersed for 30 s in ethanol, then the solvent is
eliminated, the tissues are rinsed with 3 x 100 ml of
sterile H₂O, immersed for 15 min in sodium
hypochlorite with addition of a few drops of Tween 20
and rinsed with 3 x 100 ml sterile H₂O.

15 For tissue culturing, the tissue fragments are
put into a sterile Petri dish (125 mm), the tissue
fragments are cut (2 to 3 mm), taking care to remove
the parts bleached with sodium hypochlorite. The thus
obtained explants are slightly incised et plated out
20 half-buried in the agar nutrient medium (Table 1).

2 - Callus replanting

At this stage of manipulation, all operations
have to be carried out in sterile atmosphere in a
laminar flow hood under. 2 to 3 cell clusters (1 to 2
25 cm) are taken at the callus level with a spatula.

These clusters are plated out and distributed on
the fresh medium.

COMPOSITION OF THE SOLID CULTURE MEDIUM : TABLE 1

Macroelements	mg/l
KNO ₃	2500
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	134
CaCl ₂ , 2H ₂ O	150
NaH ₂ PO ₄ , 2H ₂ O	300
MgSO ₄ , 7H ₂ O	250
Microelements	mg/l
MnSO ₄ , H ₂ O	16,9
ZnSO ₄ , 7H ₂ O	8,6
H ₃ BO ₃	6,2
KI	0,83
Na ₂ MoO ₄ , 2H ₂ O	0,25
CuSO ₄ , 5H ₂ O	0,025
FeSO ₄ , 7H ₂ O	27, 8
Vitamins	mg/l
myo-inositol	100
nicotinic acid	1
calcium-D(+)-panthotenate	1
(+)-biotine	0,01
pyridoxal chlorhydrate	1
thiamine dichloride	1
Organic compounds	g/l
saccharose	30
Phytohormones	mg/l
naphtalene acetic acid	1,5
2,4 dichlorophenoxyacetic acid	0,5
kinetine	0,5
Gelling agent	g/l
agar	9

3 - Expansion of callus cells in liquid medium

- Maintenance seed :

The callus cells are transferred into a liquid medium identical to the solid agar-free medium (Table 1). They are grown under agitation (110 rpm/min), at 25°C, in continuous white light (3500 lux, fluorescent tubes "daylight") in 250 mL Erlenmeyer flasks, at a rate of 50 mL per Erlenmeyer flask.

They are diluted every 10-11 days to a 1:4 split, i.e. 100 mL in 400 mL.

- Production of dry material

The cells are grown from a dilution to 1:4 split of the maintenance seed in Erlenmeyer flasks of 5L, at a rate of 2L of culture per Erlenmeyer flask, under agitation (110 rpm/min), at 25°C in continuous white light (3500 lux, fluorescent tubes "daylight") and this for 12 to 13 days.

It should be noted, that the 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid is completely metabolised and will not be found in the final product.

EXAMPLE 2 : PREPARATION OF A LYOPHILISATE OF DEDIFFERENTIATED CRISTE MARINE CELLS :

The liquid cell culture in suspension is subjected to centrifugation in order to pellet the cells.

The cells are passed through a sieve of 150-200 μ m, frozen, then lyophilised in a plate lyophiliser.

EXAMPLE 3 : DEMONSTRATION ON RECONSTRUCTED EPIDERMIS SKINETHIC® OF THE ABSENCE OF TOXICITY OF A COSMETIC PREPARATION CONTAINING A LYOPHILISATE OF DEDIFFERENTIATED CRISTE MARINE CELLS :

The reconstructed epidermis SKINETHIC® is a human epidermis model developed and marketed by SkinEthic Laboratories Company (Nice, France).

1 - On reconstructed simple epidermis SKINETHIC® (constituted only of keratinocytes):

Keratinocytes of human origin are seeded onto

polycarbonate filters of 0,63 cm² in a defined (modified MCDB 153) and supplemented medium. The cells are grown for 14 days at the air/liquid interface, the growth medium is being changed every
5 two days.

The thus formed epidermis were used for carrying out the study beginning with the 17th day of culture.

A preliminary test was carried out in order to determine the contact time and the cytotoxicity non-inducing amount of the product applied to the
10 reconstructed epidermis.

All tests were carried out in duplicate with :
Batch 1 : control epidermes not receiving any product
Batch 2 : treated epidermes receiving the cream PXTS +
15 0,1% AK205
Batch 3 : treated epidermes receiving the cream PXTS +
0,5% AK205
Batch 4 : treated epidermes receiving the product cell
lyophilisate (AK 205)
20 AK205 = lyophilisate of dedifferentiated Criste
Marine cells obtained in Examples 1 and 2.
PXTS = for very dry skins

Epidermes fixed in a 10% formaldehyde solution were embedded into paraffin blocs. The vertical
25 sections of 4 microns were stained with hematoxylin/eosin and photographed through an optical microscope.

The cultures should present basal, spinous, granular and intact cornea cellular layers, showing
30 orthokeratosis, and the epidermal stratification should be regular and normal. The cells of the basal layer should be vertically polarized. Numerous keratohyaline grains should be visible (violet) in the granular layer just under the cornea layer.

35 The products, cream PXTS+0,1% AK205, cream PXTS+0,5% AK205 and the product lyophilisate of Criste Marine cells (AK 205), applied at a rate of 2

μL per cm^2 onto reconstructed epidermes treated for 24 hours, did not induce any toxicity as compared to control epidermes. The histological images of treated epidermes, after staining with hematoxylin/eosin, are comparable to those of control epidermes (see Figure 1).

2 - On reconstructed epidermis SKINETHIC® including melanocytes :

Keratinocytes of human origin and melanocytes are seeded onto polycarbonate filters of $0,63 \text{ cm}^2$ in a defined (modified MCDB 153) and supplemented medium. The cells are grown for 10 days on the air/liquid interface, the growth medium is being changed daily.

The thus formed type IV epidermes (= negroid) were used from the 10th day of culture.

A preliminary test was carried out in order to determine the contact time and the cytotoxicity non-inducing amount of the product applied onto reconstructed epidermis.

The test was carried out in duplicate with :
 Batch 1 : control epidermes not receiving any product
 Batch 2 : positive control epidermes receiving 2% kojic acid
 Batch 3 : treated epidermes receiving the cream PXTS + 0,1% AK205
 Batch 4 : treated epidermis receiving the cream PXTS + 0,5% AK205
 AK205 = lyophilisate of dedifferentiated Criste Marine cells obtained in Examples 1 and 2.

The epidermes fixed in a 10% formaldehyde solution were embedded in paraffin blocs. The vertical sections of 4 microns were stained with hematoxylin/eosin and photographed through an optical microscope.

The cultures should show basal, spinous, granular and intact cornea cellular layers, showing

orthokeratosis, and the epidermal stratification of should be regular and normal. The basal layer cells should be vertically polarized. A great number of keratohyaline grains should be visible (violet) in the granular layer just under the cornea layer.

The products cream PXTS+0,1% AK205 and cream PXTS+0,5% AK205 applied at a rate of 2 μ L per cm² onto the reconstructed epidermes treated for 24 hours, did not induce any toxicity as compared to control epidermes. The histological images of treated epidermes, after staining with hematoxylin/eosin, are comparables to those of control epidermes (see Figure 2).

EXAMPLE 4 : ASSESSMENT ON RECONSTRUCTED EPIDERMES SKINETHIC® OF THE DEPIGMENTING EFFECT OF A COSMETIC PREPARATION CONTAINING A LYOPHILISATE OF DEDIFFERENTIATED CRISTE MARINE CELLS INCLUDING MELANOCYTES :

1 - Experimental protocol

Keratinocytes of human origin and melanocytes are seeded onto polycarbonate filters of 0,63 cm² in a defined (modified MCDB 153) and supplemented medium. The cells are grown for 10 days at the air/liquid interface, the growth medium is being changed daily.

The thus formed type IV epidermis (= negroid) were used from the 10th day of culture.

All tests were carried out in duplicate with :

Batch 1 : control epidermes not receiving any product

Batch 2 : positive control epidermes receiving 2% kojic acid

Batch 3 : treated epidermes receiving the cream PXTS + 0,1% AK205

Batch 4 : treated epidermes receiving the cream PXTS + 0,5% AK205

AK205 = lyophilisate of dedifferentiated Criste Marine cells obtained in Examples 1 and 2.

The assessment of the synthesis of intracellular

melanin (qualitative study) was carried out by spectrometry at 475 nm after that the cells were suspended, then dissolved in NaOH (1N) and dimethyl sulfoxide for 30 minutes.

5 At the end of the incubation period, the culture medium was withdrawn, the epidermes were rinsed with PBS (Phosphate Buffer Saline) and contacted with 1% Triton X-100 (Sigma, France), then incubated for 10 minutes. The enzyme reaction was induced by addition
10 of 10 mM Ca^{2+} - and de Mg^{2+} -free L-Dopamine (Sigma, France) in PBS.

After incubation for 1 hour at 37°C in darkness, the tyrosinase activity was assessed by measurement of the absorption at 475 nm by means of a
15 spectrophotometer.

2 - Results

a) Assay of the melanin

The obtained results are resumed in the following Table:

	Absorbance (475 nm)	%
Negative control	0,160 \pm 0,02	-
Positive control	0,09 \pm 0,01	-44
Cream PXTS+0,1% AK205	0,139 \pm 0,02	-13
Cream PXTS+0,5% AK205	0,101 \pm 0,01	-37

20 The obtained results show that the cream PXTS+0,5% AK205 induced a significant diminution of the rate of melanin at the level of the reconstructed epidermes integrating melanocytes (-37%). The cream PXTS+0,1% AK205 reduced slightly this rate (-13%) as
25 compared to the positive control 2% kojic acid (-44%).

b) Assessment of tyrosinase activity

The obtained results are resumed in the following Table :

	Absorbance (475 nm)	%
Negative control	0,245 ± 0,03	-
Positive control	0,153 ± 0,01	-38
Cream PXTS+0,1% AK205	0,198 ± 0,02	-19
Cream PXTS+0,5% AK205	0,167 ± 0,02	-32

The obtained results reveal that the product cream PXTS+0,5% AK205 induced a significant diminution of the tyrosinase activity at the level of the reconstructed epidermes with integrated melanocytes (-32%) as compared to the positive control (-38%). A slight diminution (-19%) was observed after treatment with the product cream PXTS+0,1% AK205.

In conclusion, under the applied experimental conditions, the product cream PXTS+0,5% AK205 showed a net depigmenting activity on the reconstructed epidermes integrating melanocytes. A more limited but real activity was observed with the cream PXTS+0,1% AK205.

EXAMPLE 5 : DETECTION ON RECONSTRUCTED EPIDERMIS SKINETHIC® OF THE ANTI-RADICAL EFFECT OF A COSMETIC PREPARATION CONTAINING A LYOPHILISATE OF DEDIFFERENTIATED CRISTE MARINE CELLS

1 - Why to assay the malondialdehyde?

In biological systems, the molecular oxygen is stable and has a low reactivity. It behaves as an electron acceptor and its reduction ends up in the production of water. But the incomplete reduction of O_2 induces the production of free radicals and of metabolites such as the superoxyde anion O_2^- , the toxic perhydroxyde radical HO_2^- (in the presence of ferrous iron, the reaction can result in highly aggressive OH^-), or the hydrogen peroxyde H_2O_2 .

The superoxyde dismutase (SOD) protects the membranes by a very quick dismutation of O_2^- in H_2O_2 . The relatively stable H_2O_2 is reduced to water (H_2O) by the catalase and the peroxydase. These free

radicals, resulting from the incomplete reduction of O_2 , are sensitive at the level of double bonds, which favour the appearance of other free radicals by electronic delocalisation. The initiation of the radical chain reaction occurs at the level of polyunsaturated fatty acids. The chain reaction is then triggered inside the cell membrane causing the release of malondialdehyde (MDA) and other aldehydes and alkanes as well, which are products of decomposition. These can be determined by reaction with thiobarbituric acid (TBA).

The assay of the MDA, which is one of the essential cytotoxicity markers due to oxidative processes and to stress, provides for an indicator informing on the antiradical activity of a given substance is made available.

2 - Experimental protocol :

Keratinocytes of human origin are seeded onto polycarbonate filters of $0,63\text{ cm}^2$ in a defined (modified MCDB 153) and supplemented medium. The cells are grown for 14 days at the air/liquid interface. The culture medium is being changed every two days.

The thus formed epidermes were used for the carrying out the study from the 17th day of culture.

The assay was performed in triplicate after a 24 hours of contact time of the product with the epidermes:

Batch 1 : negative control epidermes not receiving any product

Batch 2 : treated epidermes receiving the product cream PXTS + 0,1% AK205

Batch 3 : treated epidermes receiving the product cream PXTS + 0,5% AK205

Batch 4 : treated epidermes receiving the product cell lyophilisate (Criste Marine)

The examined products were applied onto the surface of each treated epidermis with a rate of 2 $\mu\text{L}/\text{cm}^2$.

=> Malondialdehyde extraction

5 After a 24 hours contact time of the product with the epidermes, these were suspended in :

- 250 μL of Tris 50 mM buffer, pH 8, containing 0,1M NaCl; 20 mM EDTA
- 25 μL of 7% SDS
- 10 - 300 μL HCl (0,1 N)
- 38 μL 1% phosphotungstic acid in water
- 300 μL 0,67% thiobarbituric acid in water

After incubation for 1 hour at 50°C in darkness and cooling in ice-water, 300 ml of n-butanol were
15 added to each tube. These were subjected to centrifugation at 10 000 g, at 0°C, for 10 min. The supernatant was recovered for assaying the MDA.

=> Malondialdehyde assay

The MDA was assayed by measuring of the
20 fluorescence after separation of the complex MDA-TBA by HPLC (High-Pressure Liquid Chromatography).

- Pump Bischoff Model 2.200
- Automatic injector Alcotot Model 788 autosampler
- Ultrasep CIS Column (30 cm x 0,18 cm) porosity 6
25 mm
- Detector of fluorescence, jasco 821-FI

The detection of the fluorescence was carried out with an excitation at 515 nm and an emission at 553 nm. The used eluent comprises methanol:water,
30 40:60 (v/v), the pH of which was adjusted with KOH 1M.

The quantification was carried out in relation to standards treated as the samples (0,125; 0,25; 0,5 and 1 mM) using a computer programme ICS (Pic 3)
35 (Instrumentation, Consumable, Service).

=> Assay of proteins

The assay of proteins was carried out following

the method of BRADFORD. The increase in the absorbance at 595 nm is proportional to the concentration of proteins determined by a spectrophotometer UNI CAM 8625.

5 3 - Results

a) Physiological lipoperoxidation

The obtained results are resumed in the following Table :

	MDA ($\mu\text{M}/\text{mg}$ proteins)	%
Control	652 \pm 31	-
Cream PXTS+0,1% AK205	638 \pm 47	-2 (ns)
Cream PXTS+0,5% AK205	620 \pm 32	-5 (ns)
Cell lyophilisate	594 \pm 57	-9 (ns)

ns : not significant

10 The results show that the examined products do not induce any MDA release under the physiological conditions, as compared to the untreated control.

b) Lipoperoxidation induced by UVB

15 The obtained results are resumed in the following Table :

	MDA ($\mu\text{M}/\text{mg}$ proteins)	%
Control	652 \pm 31	-
UVB (150 mJ/cm ²)	832 \pm 63	+28*
Cream PXTS+0,1% AK205+ UVB (150 mJ/cm ²)	660 \pm 51	-21**
Cream PXTS+0,5% AK205+ UVB (150 mJ/cm ²)	625 \pm 42	-25**
Cell lyophilisate+UVB (150 mJ/cm ²)	602 \pm 37	-28**

* compared to negative control

** compared to positive control irradiated with UVB

The obtained results have shown a significant protection provided by the products, cream PXTS+0,1%
 20 AK205, cream PXTS+0,5% AK205 and cell lyophilisate (Criste Marine), applied onto the surface of the reconstructed epidermis SKINETHIC®, against the

lipoperoxidation induced by ultraviolet B light (150 mj/cm²).

The percentage of reduction of the MDA production is respectively of -21, -25 and -28% for the cream PXTS+0,1% AK205, the cream PXTS+0,5% AK205 and the product cell lyophilisate (Criste Marine) as compared to the irradiated epidermes.

The irradiation with UVB (positive control) induced an increase of +28% of the MDA production, the application of the products cream PXTS+0,1% AK205, cream PXTS+0,5% AK205 and the product cell lyophilisate (Criste Marine) prior to the exposure allowed to maintain the MDA production at its physiological level.

EXAMPLE 6 : DETERMINATION ON RECONSTRUCTED EPIDERMIS SKINETHIC® OF THE STIMULATING EFFECT OF A COSMETIC PREPARATION CONTAINING A LYOPHILISATE OF DEDIFFERENTIATED CRISTE MARINE CELL:

1 - Assessment criteria of the stimulation

The cell culture of human keratinocytes allowed to describe in more details the specific effects of vitamin A derivatives on markers of the gradual differentiation of epidermis : the expression of KI-67 in the supra-basal layer is stimulated, the expression of keratines typical for epidermal hyperproliferation (K19, K13) is induced, a loss of polarity in the basal cells layer is observed, whereas the synthesis of filaggrine, the protein responsible for the packaging of keratins in the stratum corneum, is inhibited. The grains of keratohyaline, located in the granular layer, and with a high content of filaggrine, disappear within 24h in the presence of retinoic acid, 0,05% (vitamin A acid) in the culture medium. The retinoids therefore induce an overall stimulation of the proliferation and an inhibition of the epidermal differentiations (Rosdy, M. and al., In Vitro

Toxicology, Vol. 10 n°1, p. 39-47, 1997, "Retinoic acid inhibits epidermal differentiation when applied topically on the stratum corneum of epidermis formed *in vitro* by human keratinocytes grown on defined medium").

The filaggrine and the protein KI-67 can therefore be used as markers of the epidermal differentiation.

2 - Epidermal differentiation study :

10 • Protocol

Keratinocytes of human origin are seeded onto polycarbonate filters of 0,63 cm² in a defined (modified MCDB 153) and supplemented medium. The cells are grown for 14 days at the air/liquid interface. The culture medium is being changed every two days.

The thus formed epidermis were used for carrying out the study from the 17th day of culture.

The assay was carried out in triplicate after 24 hours of contact time of the products with the epidermis :

Batch 1 : negative control epidermes not receiving any product

Batch 2 : treated epidermes receiving the product cream PXTS + 0,1% AK205

Batch 3 : treated epidermes receiving the product cream PXTS + 0,5% AK205

Batch 4 : treated epidermes receiving the product cell lyophilisate (Criste Marine)

The control epidermes not receiving any product and the treated epidermes receiving the studied products during 24 hours of contact time were frozen at -80°C. After embedding in paraffin blocs, these epidermes were cut, then treated by immunohistochemistry.

This reaction was carried out with a filaggrine

recombinant monoclonal antibody.

- Results : inhibition of the differentiation of epidermal cells

The comparative observation of reconstructed control epidermes and epidermes treated with the products cream PXTS+0,1% AK205, cream PXTS+0,5% AK205 and cell lyophilisate (Criste Marine), revealed a difference in the labelling density of the filaggrine at the level of the granular layer (see Figure 3).

Indeed, under the physiological conditions, the epidermes treatment with :

- cream PXTS+0,1% AK205 : induced a net diminution of the epidermal differentiation shown in the net reduction of the labelling of filaggrine compared to the not treated controls,
- cream PXTS+0,5% AK205 : induced a net diminution of the epidermal differentiation shown in the net reduction of the labelling of filaggrine compared to the not treated controls,
- cell lyophilisate (Criste Marine) : induced a net diminution of the epidermal differentiation which was shown in the net reduction of the labelling of filaggrine compared to the not treated control.

3 STUDY OF THE PROLIFERATIVE ACTIVITY OF THE CELLS OF EPIDERMAL BASAL CELLS LAYER

- Protocol

Keratinocytes of human origin are seeded onto polycarbonate filters of 0,63 cm² in a defined (modified MCDB 153) and supplemented medium. The cells are grown for 14 days at the air/liquid interface. The culture medium is being changed every two days.

The thus formed epidermes were used for carrying out the study from the 17th day of culture.

The activity of the products was revealed by

immunohistochemical labelling.

The assay was carried out in triplicate after 24 hours of contact time of the products with the epidermes :

- 5 Batch 1 : negative control epidermes not receiving any product
- Batch 2 : treated epidermes receiving the product cream PXTS + 0,1% AK205
- 10 Batch 3 : treated epidermes receiving the product cream PXTS + 0,5% AK205
- Batch 4 : treated epidermes receiving the product cell lyophilisate (Criste Marine)

The control epidermes not receiving any product and the treated epidermes receiving the examined products for 24 hours contact time, were fixed in 10% formaldehyde. After embedding in paraffin blocs, these epidermis were cut and treated by immuno-histochemistry.

This reaction was carried out with the antibody MIB1 (Immunotech), a recombinant peptide of the nuclear antigen KI-67.

The revealing was carried out by the peroxidase-antiperoxidase method after antigenic demasking by heat pretreatment.

25 The labelling with the chromogen DAB reveals in brown colour the nuclear sites KI-67 of the growing cell fraction expressed in phases :

- => G1 and S = latency and cell synthesis phases
- => G2 = dedoubling phase of the cell constituents
- 30 => M = mitosis

The mitotic index was assessed as 6 by counting the coloured nuclear sites, at the rate of 10 fields per slide through an optical microscope, magnification x 250, compared to control epidermis slides.

- Results : stimulation of the epidermal cell proliferation.

The results are resumed in the following Table :

	Mean value of coloured nuclei per count field through microscope
Control	7 ± 2
Cream PXTS+0,1% AK205	8 ± 2
Cream PXTS+0,5% AK205	12 ± 2
Cell lyophilisate	14 ± 3

The count of the brown coloured nuclei sites of all samples, after immunohistochemical treatment, revealed that the product:

- 5 - cream PXTS+0,1% AK205 : induced a slight but significant increase of the basal layer cells multiplication. The number of the coloured nuclei sites is comparable to that of the not treated controls (see Figure 4).
- 10 - cream PXTS+0,5% AK205 : induced a slight but significant increase of the basal layer cells multiplication as compared to the not treated control. The number of coloured nuclei sites is higher than that of the not treated controls (see Figure 4).
- 15 - cell lyophilisate (Criste Marine) : induced a significant increase of the basal layer cell multiplication as compared to the not treated control. The number of the coloured nuclei sites is much more higher than that of the not treated controls (see Figure 4).
- 20